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BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Application Number: 09/707,309
Filing Date: November 06, 2000
Appellant(s): KALRA, DEVENDRA

Aaron S. Kamlay
For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed 3/20/2007 appealing from the Office action mailed 7/19/2006

(1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

. The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

(3) Status of Claims

This appeal involves claims 1-8 and 18-28. Claims 9-17 have been cancelled subsequent to the final rejection.

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

(7) Claims Appendix

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(8) Evidence Relied Upon

No evidence is relied upon by the examiner in the rejection of the claims under appeal.

6,073,148	ROWE et al.	6-2000
6,623,529	LAKRITZ	9-2003

(9) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-3, 18-22 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Rowe et al. (6,073,148).

As to claim 1 Rowe et al. teach:

creating a document on a computing device (creating a document on a portable device, col. 27, lines 58-67);

initializing the computing device with a portion of font data for a particular language, the portion including less than all of the font data for the particular language (initializing a computing device with shared font data found on the device, fonts needed to display the document that are found on the device are used it is further taught that the font data can be substitute font data, and the font data only contains a portion of the proper font data to be displayed, col. 28 lines 7-13);

receiving input text in the computing device to initiate the document creation process (downloading an electronic document, col. 27, lines 66-67);

based on the input text, determining whether the portion of the font data is sufficient to create the document on the computing device (determining if the font stored is able to properly display the document, col. 28, lines 8-10);

loading a further portion of the font data to the computing device from a data storage location if the computing device cannot create the document with portion of the font data (if desired font data is not found with the device data store, the font is downloaded to properly display the characters that can't be displayed by the substitute font data, and the effected portions of the text are redrawn with that font data, col. 28, lines 55-60), wherein the further portion of the font data alone or in combination with the portion of the font data are used to create the document (the stored font data and

downloaded font data are used to display the document on the device, col. 28, lines 5-10 and 55-60).

As to claims 18, Rowe et al. teach:

creating a document on a computing device (creating a document on a computing device, col. 27, lines 58-67);

receiving input text in the computing device (downloading an electronic document, col. 27, lines 66-67);

based on the input text, determining whether the computing device has a portion of font data for a particular language stored therein to create the document, the potion less than all of the font data for the particular language and if so, creating the document (determining if the font stored is able to properly display the document, where the font stored on the computing device is not able to fully and correctly create the document based on the stored font, further taught that the font data can be substitute font data, and the font data only contains a portion of the proper font data to be displayed, col. 28, lines 8-13);

downloading a further portion of the font data from a data storage location when the computing device does not have the font data stored therein to create the document (if desired font data is not found with the device data store, the font is downloaded, and the effected portions of the text are redrawn with that font data, the font data being the substitute font data, col. 28, lines 55-60),

creating the document using at least the further portion of the font data, wherein the document allows for the display of the input text (the stored font data and downloaded font data are used to display the document on the device, col. 28, lines 5-10 and 55-60).

As to claim 28, Rowe et al. teach:

creating a document on a computing device (creating a document on a portable device, col. 27, lines 58-67);

receiving input text in the computing device to initiate the document creation process (downloading an electronic document, col. 27, lines 66-67);

based on the input text, determining whether a portion of font data for a particular language, to create the document on the computing device is loaded, wherein displaying the document includes displaying the input text (determining if the font stored is able to properly display the document, where the font stored on the computing device is not able to fully and correctly create the document based on the stored font, further taught that the font data can be substitute font data, and the font data only contains a portion of the proper font data to be displayed, col. 28, lines 8-13);

loading a further portion of the font data to the computing device from a data storage location if the computing device cannot create the document with the portion of the font data (if desired font data is not found with the device data store, the font is downloaded to properly display the characters that can't be displayed by the substitute font data, and the effected portions of the text are redrawn with that font data, col. 28,

lines 55-60), wherein the further portion of the font data alone or in combination with the portion of the font data are used to create the document, wherein the document allows for the display of the input text (the stored font data and downloaded font data are used to display the document on the device, col. 28, lines 5-10 and 55-60).

As to claims 2 and 21, Rowe et al teach further discarding undesired data from the computing device after creating the document (font data is stored within downloaded electronic documents, the downloaded font data not being stored within a non-volatile memory, allowing the font data to be discarded once the downloaded electronic data is viewed and discarded, col. 27, line 58 through col. 28, line 11, and col. 28, lines 55-67).

As to claims 3 and 22, Rowe et al. teach further comprising dynamically loading the further portion of the font data during the text inputting step (loading a further portion of font data within a downloaded document, col. 28, lines 55-67).

As to claim 19, Rowe et al. teach the downloading the further portion of the font data is performed in a sequential manner (the font data is downloaded after the computer determines if the stored is able to display the document, col. 28, lines 5-12 and 55-60).

As to claim 20, Rowe et al. teach downloading the further portion of the font data is performed in a periodical manner (data is downloaded periodically to the computing device, col. 28, lines 1-25).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 4-8 and 23-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rowe et al. as applied to claims 1, 9, and 18 above, and further in view of Lakritz (6,623,529).

As to claims 4 and 23, Rowe et al. do not teach inputting text in a first language and loading the further portion of the font data that corresponds to a second language.

However, Lakritz teaches a process of localizing documents or web sites by adjusting their language content of the web site or document, (col. 3, lines 27-31). Where it would be necessary that the process of localizing the language content of a document would include a document in a first language and data that translates the document to the second language, where the data would include font data to present the document to the user.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Rowe et al. with the methods of Lakritz to create a system to localize documents while reducing the overall memory requirements and enhancing the maintainability of the system as a whole, as taught by Lakritz (col. 2, lines 11-14).

As to claim 5, Rowe et al. teach displaying the document on a monitor (view an electronic document on a computer device, col. 27, lines 60-67).

As to claims 6, 14 and 25, Rowe et al. do not teach the first language comprises a Roman language and the second language comprises a non-Roman language.

However, Lakritz teaches translating the word string from English to Japanese, (col. 8, lines 12-20).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Rowe et al. with the methods of Lakritz to create a system to localize documents while reducing the overall memory requirements and enhancing the maintainability of the system as a whole, as taught by Lakritz (col. 2, lines 11-14).

As to claims 7 and 26, Rowe et al. do not teach the first language comprises a non-Roman language and the second language comprises a Roman language.

However, Lakritz teaches translating the word string from English to Japanese, (col. 8, lines 12-20), where it would be necessary that a translation can go from English to Japanese, a translation from Japanese to English would also be possible.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Rowe et al. with the methods of Lakritz to create a system to localize documents while reducing the overall memory requirements and enhancing the maintainability of the system as a whole, as taught by Lakritz (col. 2, lines 11-14).

As to claims 8 and 27, Rowe et al. teach the first language comprises English and the second language comprises non-English.

However, Lakritz teaches translating the word string from English to Japanese, (col. 8, lines 12-20).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Rowe et al. with the methods of Lakritz to create a system to localize documents while reducing the overall memory requirements and enhancing the maintainability of the system as a whole, as taught by Lakritz (col. 2, lines 11-14).

As to claim 24, Rowe et al. do not teach displaying the document on the monitor in the second language.

However, Lakritz teach a document localization management and delivery system for computer applications, for viewing localizations of web pages, (col. 3, lines 25-35).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Rowe et al. with the methods of Lakritz to create a system to localize documents while reducing the overall memory requirements and enhancing the maintainability of the system as a whole, as taught by Lakritz (col. 2, lines 11-14).

(10) Response to Argument

Applicant argues that in Rowe "There is no disclosure of initializing a computing device with a portion of a font data for a particular language, the portion including less than all of the font data for the particular language", and that he "does not disclose loading a further portion of the font data if the computing device cannot create the document with the portion of the font data" (p. 5).

The examiner disagrees, noting that Rowe teaches that when a font reference is encountered (col. 18, lines 4-5, and step 400 in Figure 13a, which implies that the computing device has been initialized with font data) the software must determine whether a "desired font" is already available (step 402), if not, a "substitute font" (reading on "a portion of font data for the particular language") is used (step 406),

When there is a need for characters that are not in this font portion ("characters that are not generally available in fonts", col. 28, lines 47-48) then place-holding

symbols are used therefor in the document (col. 28, line 51), and these characters are subsequently loaded (step 420) so that the document is created ("the affected portions of the display are redrawn, steps 422 through 428", col. 28, lines 57-58).

Thus, Rowe teaches initially using only a portion of the font data for the particular language, and loading a further portion of font data if the computing device cannot create the document with said portion of the font data.

(11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix

No decision rendered by a court or the Board is identified by the examiner in the Related Appeals and Interferences section of this examiner's answer.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

TĀLIVALDIS IVARS ŠMITS
PRIMARY EXAMINER

7/12/2007

Conferees:

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